

Moneys Received.
On the New Era, during the week ending August 13th, 1887.

Aaron Haines per C. Hain's \$1.50, John Evans \$3, Charles Irwin \$1.50, Jas. Parnham \$1.50, S. S. Toronto P. O. \$3, J. H. Miller \$2, Israel Haines \$1.50.

New Advertisements.
Sunday School Celebration—Holland Landing. List of Letters—W. Roe. Maps—New Era Office. Notice to Builders—Trinity Church Aurora. Shingles—Wm. Hill. Situation Wanted.

Agents for the "New Era"
AURORA.—Messrs. Ashton & Macchell.
KENTLEBY.—Mr. S. Snider.
LAWTON.—Mr. J. Pearson.
BROWNVILLE.—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BONDED.—Mr. John Boidy.
HOLLAND LANDING.—Mr. J. J. Raper.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Aug. 14, 1887.

General Summary.

On tomorrow (Saturday), at 7 o'clock a. m. the various sections of road along the Town Line East will be let for building. This is an important road to Newmarket, as well as to the country East, and we hope the work will be prosecuted with vigor to final completion.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Holland Landing Parochial Sabbath School purpose celebrating their Anniversary by a Tea-Party, on the 29th inst. Rev. S. F. Ramsey and other gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. No doubt there will be a large attendance, should the weather prove favorable.

The Kinz Municipal Council will meet at Mr. Blough's Inn, 6th Con, on Monday the 31st inst., for the purpose of levying School Rates. Trustees of School Sections desirous that the Council should collect their rates, must make application, setting forth the amount they wish to raise, to some one of the Councilmen on or before that day, or at the meeting.

The Genesee Farmer for August is before us, and is really an interesting number, containing articles on the Cultivation of Wheat; Premium Crop Carrots; how Nature imparts Fertility to the Soil; objects of Hoeing; keeping Sheep; to clean Cattle out of Wheat, &c. &c., together with an engraved design for a Brick Farm House, and some other illustrations. Published by Mr. Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y., at 50 cts a year.

From the office of the Board of Agriculture we have received a copy of the Prize List for the Twelfth Annual Exhibition, which takes place in the Town of Brampton on the 29th and 30th of September, and 1st and 2nd of October next. Also, forms to be filled by parties proposing to exhibit articles for competition. Members of the North York Branch Agricultural Society who purpose exhibiting stock or produce can be furnished with all necessary information on application to the Secretary at this office.

Elsewhere we publish a lengthy account of Mrs. Cunningham's duplicity to obtain the property of the late Dr. Burdell; and to our mind it furnishes a key to the murder—pointing out as with the finger of an index who perpetrated the deed. It is true Dr. Uhl will probably be censured for the breach of trust reposed in him; but the question at once arises—did not the end justify the course pursued? If Mrs. C. is the base and inhuman monster these facts, if true, represent her to be—and we have no doubt as to their truthfulness—a person would be justified in pursuing almost any course to bring her to condign punishment.

The Clerk of the Peace for these United Counties has given notice, through the City Journals, to resident Clergymen and Ministers that the blank forms required by them in the solemnization of Matrimony, as required by an Act of last Session, will be ready for distribution on and after the 1st proximo; but like everything else in which the residents of the County are chiefly interested, no notice is sent for publication to those journals published in the County. We have heard bitter complaints of the way City Officials conduct their business, and not without reason. There are three papers published in various parts of the County of York, and certainly these would be more likely to disseminate County information than any city journal.

We beg to call attention to the fact, that it is now time Delegates were elected by the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute to represent the Association at the Upper Canada Board in Toronto. Our Institute will be entitled to send some three or four delegates—and a meeting should be held immediately and the requisite number chosen, in order that they may have time to arrange their business so as to be able to attend the Board meetings. To call a meeting, it is necessary that twelve members of the Institute sign a requisition to the President or Vice Presidents: who will take the matter in hand? The "Board of Arts and Manufactures" for Upper Canada holds its first meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, on the 25th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

We are pleased at the manner in which the inhabitants of Newmarket have come forward and subscribed towards the subscription Concert of the Newmarket Brass Band. Upwards of fifty Tickets have already been taken up. The Band will no doubt announce the time and place of the Concert during the coming week. For the information of those who have not yet subscribed for tickets, we may observe, that the programme will embrace an entire new set of tunes; and as the Ecclesior Club have kindly consented to assist in the entertainment, we have every reason to believe those who may attend will be both pleased and gratified. Let all who would like to see a Band kept up in the place, subscribe immediately.

We have, on several occasions, pointed out the advantages of telegraphic communication, and it is with pleasure we record the fact that since the amalgamation of the International line with the Grand Trunk, despatches from Newmarket to Toronto and vice versa are transmitted with a promptness worthy of commendation. We have seen the time when it appeared impossible to transmit a communication to Toronto and receive an answer in less than two or three hours—but thanks to those now managing the line, it can be done in a few minutes. Business men and mechanics can em-

ploy the telegraph with advantage—thereby saving both the time and expense of traveling to the city. No tradesman in Newmarket can establish a business connection in Toronto; and all he then has to do is, to step into the office here—transmit his order, and the next train brings the desired articles. We hope these advantages will be rightly appreciated by our citizens.

Our confeder of the Bradford Chronicle has attempted to be a little witty at our remarks last week in reference to the formation of what we termed a "Board of Trade." After stating that the New Era advises a certain course, the Chronicle says—"We were previously unaware of the important objects of these Boards of Trade in country villages. We think it would be a more appropriate designation to call them Butter Boards." Well now perhaps our contemporary does "think" so: what is bred in the bones will exhibit itself in the flesh, and how is it possible to tell but what this is the height of his imagination—poor fellow.—What a mighty effort this must have cost him! Seriously, we hope the Chronicle's Editor is not often troubled with the nightmare.

The Bank robbery affair has engaged the attention of the police Court during the whole of the week ending on Wednesday last. Cumming's Bank Clerk or Agent has been bound over to appear at the Assizes on the charge of embezzlement; and the further examination of McGaffey and Kerby's complicity has been adjourned to the 7th of September next. So far as we can learn from the evidence there has been no criminal charge established against either of the two last named gentlemen; and we think the city daily journals were rather premature in their comments: for should the matter be carried to a higher court, their remarks might have the effect of prejudicing the public mind to the injury of the parties named in the indictment.

Newmarket as a Market.

In following up the articles already published, in reference to the construction of the Town Line Road—East and West, we shall now proceed to give the farmers in the vicinity, and likely to be benefitted by the construction of the proposed Road, some idea of the importance of Newmarket, as a Market for produce. And although we have no positive data regarding a large number of articles brought into market; yet we have been enabled to procure nearly accurate figures in Wheat, Flour and Wool,—and from these, deductions can be drawn as to the probable amount of business in other descriptions of produce:

Wheat shipped from Newmarket Station, from 31st May, 1886, to 1st June, 1887, one year, -	92,000 Bush.
Wheat purchased and floured	23,000 "
Total Bushels - - - - -	120,000
Barrels of Flour shipped from Station, - - - - -	14,000
Wool brought to Newmarket Factory - - - - -	32,000 lbs.
Wool bought at Station - - - - -	20,000 "
Total, - - - - -	62,000 lbs.

These figures have been compiled from the most reliable authority, and we venture to affirm they will compare favorably with any other Station along the Northern Railroad. In Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, &c., we have no positive means of collecting information, in consequence of the large number of dealers; but from what we have been enabled to ascertain, the trade in these articles will bear an equal comparison with the figures above quoted. It should be borne in mind, too, that when produce is brought here, farmers can always depend on getting the cash for what they may have to dispose of. This is an important matter, and furnishes additional evidence of the necessity and advantage of the line to the farming community. Newmarket now can boast of men engaged in the purchase of the staple productions of the soil, commanding any amount of means,—thus rendering it a market that may be depended upon. A few years ago, it was difficult for a farmer to obtain cash for his produce here, at any price; now, however, \$1 000 in a day is not unfrequently paid for Wheat, Flour, Wool, &c. This state of trade is certainly very encouraging, to say the least, and may serve to give strangers unacquainted with our position a knowledge of the growing importance of the locality as a trading place. It is useless for us to speak of the character and qualifications of our business men; or of the nature and extent of their establishments. Suffice it to say—we believe the stock and variety of goods are by far the most extensive of any country village in the County; and articles of consumption, in nearly every case, can be purchased as cheap, and in many instances cheaper, than in Toronto.

These are facts which are being developed nearly every day—contributing materially to strengthen the position of this locality as a trading place, and adding to the already wide and extensive field of operations of our Merchants and Tradesmen. Now Milk; to be driven by team, are now in course of erection, while our mechanics, whose machinery has hitherto been driven by horse power, are now making arrangements to use steam. This will enable them to compete successfully with neighboring localities, and thus furnish articles of commodity to the farmer at prices below their present cheap rates.

Another thing that has materially contributed to the stability of Newmarket, and widened the field of operations of our business men, is, the inhabitants have never been affected with that wild and speculative mania, which has proven the curse to so many new villages and towns. Nearly every man conducts his business on a safe and sound principle—upon his own individual capital, and relies upon personal application and exertion in superintending his business, for future success. This has given a healthy tone to public credit, and Newmar-

ket now stands unrivalled by any other locality, among commercial men with whom they transact business, at a distance.

These considerations, among numerous others, makes the place a desirable market for the farmer, and points out the necessity for the immediate construction of leading roads to the locality.

Magistrate's Court—Aurora.

A Magistrate's Court was held at Aurora, on Saturday last, the 8th inst.—Samuel Phillips, R. P. Irwin and J. D. Phillips, Esqrs., were on the Bench. The first case called was—

George Clubine vs. Andrew Clubine.—The defendant in this case was charged with stealing a cow from Plaintiff; but in reality, it was a most singular affair, and as difficult of solution as a majority of cases brought before Magistrates. The Plaintiff being sworn said—That his brother Andrew and himself had taken a farm on shares; and that he (Plaintiff) put \$500 worth of stock more upon the place than his brother—that they made no special agreement—never had written articles of agreement signed—had no witnesses to the arrangement as to how the partnership was to be managed—each one kept and took care of his own stock—they sometimes consulted on the sale of an article and at other times did not—they partly agreed to a dissolution sometime in January last; but had not settled their affairs. Not long since Defendant drove away one of the cows he (Plaintiff) had raised and claimed as his, and on this ground he had brought the present action. [These are not the exact words; but form the substance of Plaintiff's testimony.]

The Magistrates consulted a few moments, and decided not to call any evidence for the defence—holding, that so long as the partnership business remained unsettled, it was not felony for either party to drive away that in which, both were interested, and dispose of it. If their agreement forbade an act of that kind, it then became a civil action; but unfortunately they had no written document to prove the agreement, nor witnesses to testify to the matter. They therefore would dismiss the case, with costs, which amounted to \$3 80cts.

Sally Kennedy vs. George Kennedy.—This was a case of assault and battery, complainant being wife of defendant. Sally wanted her lease hold to either give bonds to keep the peace with two sureties,—or sign an indenture to pay her a given sum quarterly towards the maintenance of their two children, and she would leave him forever. But defendant would not agree to any of the propositions, and could not find any one to join with him in complying with the former. He was therefore committed to goal for 12 calendar months, unless he could find two sureties that would join him to keep the peace before the expiration of the term.

The Court then adjourned. [Since the above was put in type we learn poor George found sympathizers, who went his bail.]

A North American Temperance Convention is called to meet at Chicago on the 10th of November next.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—I desire through your columns, to correct a false impression that has gone abroad in reference to the chivari, and its results, which took place in this settlement on the 13th ultimo. You have already published the rumors on one side, and I will now give you the other side of the story.

On the evening mentioned I was informed that the said Albert Cuyler started before dark to go through the neighborhood to get all the boys he could to join him in the chivari. A little after dark, he and his party arrived and commenced making a horrible noise. To this, the inmates of the house, along with myself, paid no attention. The party then becameasperated, and they were heard to swear that they "would have the bride, if they had to break all the doors in the building." Directly after, one of the party entered the enclosure around the house,—(his party afterwards proved to be Albert Cuyler)—and being disguised, of course the inmates of the house had no knowledge of who he was; however, I ordered him off the premises three times, when the disguised person made a pass at me with a large ball. Then it was that I determined to drive him off the ground. I am prepared to prove that the person in disguise struck the first blow. It is not true that others of the party were in the enclosure—there was but the one at the time,—and he would not have been molested had he not struck the first blow. I also deny striking at him with an axe: I merely held it out towards him for the purpose of keeping him off of me, and in the hope that in striking at it with the ball, he would mark himself so that I might be able to discover who he was. Then it was that Cuyler got hurt. The party retired at a very late hour.

It is also reported that the party returned, on the Saturday night following, with tar and feathers, but the object of their pursuit had fled: this statement is also incorrect. I have been at work all the while at Mr. C. Willson's barn. I have been credibly informed that Cuyler had feelings of ill-will towards me; but was unaware of the fact until the night in question. It is also stated that Cuyler had to be carried home by his party. This is not the case; for he called at a neighbor's house along the way and got a drink of water. The whole affair was kept secret until Saturday. Had they applied to Dr. Payne immediately after Cuyler was hurt, he would have been well long since. I deny, positively, having picked up Cuyler's teeth or exhibiting them through the neighborhood. Everything has been exaggerated, to get a feeling in favor of Cuyler; but I have as many friends as he has in this section of country. I now want all young men, for their own good, to stay at home and read their own papers; and I now wish them to understand, that if they attempt to carry out their threats, I shall be prepared to give them a warm reception. Hoping, Mr. Editor, you will give the above an insertion, I remain, Yours, &c.

Nowland, Aug. 8, 1887.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, August 10.

The Canadian mail steamship Indian, Jones command, passed Riviere du Loup at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrived in this port at 9 p. m., with advices from London and Liverpool to the 29th July. In addition to full cargo, she brings 103 cabin and 180 steerage passengers.

The Indian sailed from Liverpool at 1:30 p. m., 29th ult., at 4 p. m., passed the Anglo-Saxon from Quebec.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday Evening. Dr. Israeli brought forward a motion relative to the state of affairs in India, which resulted in an address to the Queen, pledging support to Government in the Indian difficulty.

Troops are being shipped for India with every despatch.

The India Mail was returned to Parliament for the city of London without opposition.

The United States frigate Niagara and Susquehanna sailed for Cork with the telegraph cable.

The yacht Charter Oak arrived from New York on the 28th with only 3 men on board.

Rumors that Napoleon was assassinated prevailed in London on the 28th, causing the funds to decline. Later accounts from Paris do not mention any such outrage.

THE AMERICA arrived at Trieste on the 28th of July. The Indian mails left Alexandria on the 23rd with advices from Calcutta to the 21st of June, Madras 28th, June, Ceylon 1st July, Bombay 1st July, and Hong Kong 10th June.

The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army. The ex-king of Oude has been arrested and with his ministers has been imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy. Up to the 17th June Gen. Barnard has required several sorties from Delhi with heavy losses to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements from Madras. It is positively stated that Delhi has been captured, but the intelligence is not confirmed from Bombay, and seems premature. An act has been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a license system.

The British troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disembarked. An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the army of that presidency and that of Bombay are both without the slightest sign of dissatisfaction.

CHINA. The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements. The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. We have eighty-three men killed and wounded.

Major Kearney was killed in the last engagement. Commodore Knapton and the master of the Raleigh have been tried for the loss of that vessel and acquitted. All is quiet in the north. The prices of tea had advanced both at Foo-chow-Foo and at Shanghai.

MARKETS. LONDON.—Money was in active demand, and the Bank of England was daily issuing specie. Consols have declined, and were quoted at the close on Tuesday at 90½ a 91 for money 90½ for account. The shewings were caused by a sudden fall in the price of gold.

Wool was in demand, and the price of the Liverpool Cotton market generally advanced. Beef firm. Corn quiet. Bacon firm. Lard firm.

The Burdell Revelation.

(From the New York Courier & Enquirer Aug. 5.)

A development of a most startling character was brought to light yesterday morning connected with the contested estate of the late Dr. Harvey Burdell—a mock birth, in order to secure the entire property of the murdered Doctor, and the arrest of the alleged conspirators. Ex-Judge Dean, one of the counsel of Mrs. Cunningham, during the morning up-bore the Surrogate, it may be remembered, remarked that "if it were true, that in the ordinary gestation, a child should be born to Harvey Burdell, then not only all the ties of blood and nature, but all the dictates of humanity, demanded that the Court should lean in favor of that innocent, unborn child, rather than those who had no direct claim upon the property." This announcement prepared the minds of the claimants among the blood relatives of Doctor Burdell to fully expect a pretender to the estate, and Mrs. Cunningham was looked upon with renewed interest.

A few days after the announcement by the learned counsel, Dr. Uhl, who was formerly Mrs. Cunningham's medical adviser in Bond Street, was sent for to wait upon her in the Tombs, where she was then confined on a charge of murder. Dr. Uhl called as requested, and the prospect of an heir was suggested. Mrs. Cunningham announced herself eniente, and wished the Doctor to make an examination and report the fact, as well as to be in attendance at the accouchement. Dr. Uhl declined making an examination alone under the circumstances, and wanted to have two other physicians with him as witnesses, to confirm the true state of the case. Mrs. Cunningham declined having any Doctor but him, and his suspicions were therefore aroused to the conspiracy on foot. After calling several times on Mrs. Cunningham, she finally confessed that she was not eniente, but was bound to procure a child, who would be heir to the estate. She wanted Dr. Uhl to undertake the part of procuring an infant and managing the affair, for which entire job she was willing to give the sum of \$1000. Dr. Uhl declined at the time, and on advice of the counsel immediately informed District Attorney Hall of the conspiracy. This was about July 10th. The Doctor stated the facts, but declined on affidavit in the matter for the present, as he did not wish his professional delicacy or confidence to be at issue.

Mr. Hall told him that if such a thing was contemplated by Mrs. Cunningham, it was a very serious felony, and referred the doctor to that section of the Revised Statutes, which says, "Every person who shall fraudulently produce an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of parents whose child would be entitled to a share of any personal estate, or to inherit any real estate, with the intent of intercepting the inheritance of any such real estate, or the distribution of any such personal property from any person lawfully entitled thereto, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding ten years." Mr. Hall further argued with the doctor that he might have it in his power to prevent the crime accomplishing its guilty fruits, or from being an undiscovered mystery, that under the strange circumstances surrounding this woman and her world-wide notoriety, and the unfortunate results which might flow to the community if her crimes should be detected, it was the duty of every man to do all in his power to thoroughly expose her. Dr. Uhl said he would reflect upon the matter. He did so, and on the following day told Mr. Hall that he would place himself entirely at his disposal and at the disposal of the authorities, and engage in any plan which Mr. Hall might project. The advice of the District Attorney was that he should go, and concealing his doubts and suspicion, learn from Mrs. Cunningham her full views and arrangements.

The plans were all made known. For procuring the "unborn child" and assisting at the accouchement, Dr. Uhl was to receive \$1000. The doctor on returning to the District Attorney and reporting progress, was advised to invent a tale about an unfortunate patient of

his—a Californian widow—who would soon give birth to a child, and that on a convenient day said child could be borrowed from Bellevue Hospital, under pretence of being given for adoption. That at the time appointed for the reception of the child, Mrs. Cunningham should affect being seriously indisposed, and the announcement would then be made of the birth of a young Burdell. Mrs. Cunningham had also secured Dr. G. Catlin, of Brooklyn, (the physician of Mr. Cunningham, her first husband) to be privy to the plot, and be present at the accouchement. This doctor she claimed was in her power, and she could depend upon his secrecy in the matter. A nurse was also engaged. Every arrangement having been made, Dr. Uhl wished to know what Mrs. Cunningham, who it seems had resorted to certain devices to deceive real appearances, what time it would be convenient for her to be a mother, and Monday night the 3rd instant, was settled upon for the distinguished birth.

District Attorney Hall was kept posted on the subject, and with Dr. De La Montague of Fishkill, a friend of his, selected to take part in the drama, Dr. Uhl, Mr. Kellock of the Arms House, and Governor Smith, held a conference on the 1st instant, as to the best mode of procedure. It was resolved to proceed on Monday to the "lying in" ward of Bellevue Hospital, and see what there was there in prospect. A child was forthcoming, and would be ready for the occasion. It was deemed advisable to fit up a room down town where Mrs. Cunningham could send a messenger and get the youngster, and No. 190 Elm Street, over a larger beer saloon, was selected. Dr. Montague, in disguise, attended at this place.

Dr. Uhl gave notice to Mrs. Cunningham that all was in readiness. She would not trust a messenger, but dressed in disguise and rode down in carriage to receive the child in person. Having obtained the precious little gem, she returned to 31 Bond Street, in ecstasies. On arriving, Dr. Catlin and the nurse were present, and she immediately changed her raptures by throwing herself upon the bed and affecting sickness.

Mrs. Cunningham's cries from her pretended suffering, were so alarming as to attract the attention of the neighbors, but in the short time they were reported to be over. Mrs. C. was contented, and there was the joyful announcement of a daughter born to the estate of Dr. Burdell. The force was too barefaced even to the passers by, and the police, posted on the programme of arrangement, rushed in and concluded the piece, by arresting Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Catlin, Mrs. Jane Bell, the nurse, and Ann Burns, Mrs. Cunningham's sister. The latter three were immediately locked up in the 15th ward station house, to await an examination. Mrs. Cunningham, although with her attendants thrown into great consternation, still persisted in being sick, and claimed the child for her birth. She acted her part admirably. The police did not insist on her going to the station house, as she claimed to be so seriously indisposed, but a posse of officers was placed in custody of the bedroom and the entire premises, with instruction to neither permit ingress or egress until such time as the matter could be investigated. Mrs. Cunningham is reported to have said, after the pretended birth of the child, "I have put my trust in God, and he has favored me; I shall now be revenged upon my persecutors."

When the police entered she pretended to be very indignant, and claimed the child. The police told her the child was not hers, and they would take it away, when she screamed, "Don't take my dear little innocent baby, my darling little daughter." They persisted, however, and sent the child back to Bellevue to its mother, who was anxiously awaiting its return, and was delighted to find the child in a very rich dress. The mother expressed herself greatly obliged to Mrs. Cunningham for dressing her child so gaily.

Affidavits were made yesterday by District Attorney Hall and others, before Justice Davidson, and the accused parties were held for examination.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, EXAMINED.

At 10 o'clock on Friday morning last, the hour appointed for resuming the proceedings of the investigation in this case, the Public Administrator appeared, and with Justice Davidson, accompanied by Mr. J. Murray, Clerk, and Mr. Stafford, counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, proceeded to No. 31 Bond Street, for the purpose of taking the formal examination of Mrs. Cunningham previous to committing her to the Tombs.

The officers then went on with the formal examination; and after asking the usual questions of name, age and residence, put the following—Q. Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A. I am perfectly innocent, and an unable now, from illness, to explain; I trust that time will show it, and by advice of my counsel I decline answering any further questions.

(Signed, in a tremulous hand) EMMA A. BURELL.

Taken before me, August 7th, 1887. Wm. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

They then retired. Dr. Fisk saying that Mrs. Cunningham could not be removed without extreme danger.

Justice Davidson reserved the decision in the case till to-morrow, until which time Mrs. Cunningham will remain at No. 31, Bond Street. Helen has already gone to her Aunt's in Lexington Avenue, and preparations are making to vacate the house in Bond Street.

NEW YORK, August 11th.

In the Supreme court to-day, a writ of certiorari was granted on behalf of Mrs. Cunningham, returnable to-morrow.

Mr. Justice Draper.

The official report of the evidence of Mr. Draper, before the Hudson's Bay Committee, has been published in the Colonist, and it fully corroborates the worst opinion formed of the course pursued by that gentleman. It is said that the Chief Justice has been purchased, body and soul, by the Company, and also that he is an applicant for a colonial governorship. His evidence would indicate that this is substantially correct, for a desire to serve the Company and to pandor to the whims of Mr. Labouchere provokes the whole of it. In fact, Mr. Draper seems to have been bent on anxious to perpetrate the monopoly. He betrayed himself into a false position by asking to concede to Canada, territory which he already possesses, and extend the jurisdiction of the Company, to limits to which it never aspired. Such extreme liberality has never been exhibited by an agent, that has had an important public trust confided to him. We very much doubt whether Mr. Draper has betrayed his mission, or acted contrary to his instructions. He carried out the views of the Government, from whom he held his appointment, but that does not exempt him from responsibility. He ought not to have undertaken a mission, which he must have known was antagonistic to the wishes of the Canadian people. His "courtesy-like address" admirably qualified him for the insidious work of treachery, which he undertook, while his social position disarmed

suspicion of his integrity, and prevented an outburst of indignation until he had consummated the evil. When will the people take warning? How long will they tacitly submit to be governed by knaves and political charlatans? What more villainous act could have been attempted than to cheat Canada out of half a continent, which Mr. Draper has at least attempted to do? If our Government only wanted to tell the Committee, in general, and Mr. Labouchere, in particular, that their jurisdiction extended over territory which, even the Hudson's Bay Company acknowledge to belong to Canada, what necessity did there exist to send an agent on so trivial an errand? There was another object to accomplish. The Opposition took steps to break down the Company's rule, and as it was likely they would exert their endeavors to effect that object, the Government not daring to openly oppose it, resorted to the contemptible trick of taking the wind out of their sails by sending a special envoy to England to advocate the claims of Canada. We have already seen how these claims have been presented, and are now in a position to pronounce judgment both upon the Government and their ambassador, who, previously to having crossed the Atlantic, had discharged the duty of dry nurse to Messrs. Cayley and McLeod.—Hamilton Banner.

How Canada Credit is Affected.

LONDON, July 17th, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I am obliged by the receipt of your letter and three newspapers. The proceedings of railway directors in Canada are most disgusting. They have been exposed once or twice in the Times; and people in this country are losing all confidence in Canadian railway securities. I have told some of the Canadian and American people that I have, during several years past, recommended my friends to invest their money in American and Canadian Railroad Bonds, and sometimes, even in Shares; such as the "Pennsylvania Central" and "Great Western" of Canada. But I tell them now I cannot in my conscience recommend such securities in future. The Canadian reveals most expect to draw capital from Europe in future to build their roads with—they must look at home for funds &c.—they must depend upon their own people.

English capitalists would rather build railways in India, with a Government guarantee,—the money being honestly spent under Government inspection.

I don't see what possible chance they have to get money for the "Southern Line" to the Detroit river, or for any other new scheme in Canada. The "Great Western" of Canada Co. are making the greatest efforts in London to persuade their English shareholders to help the Detroit and Milwaukee Road through to completion, believing it will be so great a feeder to their own line. They are offering 10 and 15 Shares (with a bonus of 2½ after 10 and 25 Shares) at 75, or 25 discount; but the proprietors are very coy at taking them, even with all these inducements and motives of self-interest and protection of their property to do so.

News from Kansas.

St. Louis, August 11.

Kansas advices to the 8th are received at this place. Walker had returned to Lawrence with the troops, the apprehension of an Indian attack proving groundless.

The officers of the City Government met on the 7th and are perfecting ordinances. Election returns indicate nearly a unanimous vote in favor of the Topeka Constitution.

90 Counties give Rollins, the independent candidate for Governor, about 3 000 majority, but the returns are so conflicting that the figures cannot be given.

Rollins is probably elected by about 1, 500 majority.

The Cheyenne Indians had refused to receive persons from the Government Agent, or make a treaty with him, saying they can make more by stealing. The Pawnee also threaten hostilities.

Governor Walker evoked Lawrence on the 3rd inst. The vote in Lawrence in favor of the Topeka Constitution was 632, only two votes against it. The Free State ticket for minor offices was elected.

The United States Government have received official dispatches from Captain Armstrong, in command of the United States Chinese squadron. Captain Armstrong states that he has succeeded in preserving the neutrality of the United States Government, notwithstanding the force of a sympathetic outside pressure. The English Government, he says, is concentrating a very strong force in the Chinese waters, and appearance indicate a settled purpose on the part of the British to bring the Celestials to such terms as may be deemed satisfactory. The force now there consists of sixty vessels, mounting seven hundred and eighty-three guns. Accompanying this force are several sea-going hospitals and transport ships.—Colonist.

COGN TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND EGYPT.—The Courier de Etats Unis announces that an association has been formed in France, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs, having for its object the direct importation from Egypt of wheat, corn, cereals, alimentary pastes, &c. Since the reduction of duties on these articles large supplies have been derived from the United States, chiefly in American bottoms. What may be the effect of this new movement on our grain trade with France, remains to be seen, though but little good has ever been accomplished by moneyed monopolies.

We learn that the Ontario Bank, Bowdoinville, for which a charter was obtained a few months ago, is about entering its career of business.

Stock to the amount of nearly \$800,000 has already been taken—almost twice what the charter requires to be taken in order to begin business. Over a \$100,000 of the subscribed stock has been paid in, and the Bank goes into operation immediately. The Hon. J. Symon is President of the Ontario Bank.—Flag.

The Ottawa Citizen says that there have been several deaths in that neighborhood lately, caused by lightning. A man named Bowes was killed in the Township of Gloucester, as he opened his shanty door at early morn. A man named Murphy, residing in the Township of Onslow, was killed while reading a book at a table, surrounded by his family. It has been stated that a man was killed in the Township of Huntley, and another at the Gattineau. Several horses, cattle, sheep, &c., were killed near Hawkesbury, and in that section of the country considerable damage has resulted from the same cause.

It is stated that "a gentleman of Illinois has a field of wheat, which encloses 3,000 acres and in which were twelve reaping machines at work at the same time."

The Grand Trunk Railroad advertises the reduction of fares, between Toronto and Montreal to \$9 first class, and \$5 second class.


06. | Newmarket Advertiser

THOMAS NICHOLS
TEAS, GROCERIES
BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Teas, Spices,
Coffee, Tobaccos,
Cocoa, Cigars,
Chocolate,
Sugars,
Ice Macaroni, Vermicelli,
In the Provision De-
partment,
Lard, Cheese, Bacon,
Pork, Hams, Lobster,
Mackerel,
Trout, (Fresh and in Barrel),
Fish (dry.) Codfish, (in Barrel)

Oatmeal, Crackers,
Biscuits, Corn
Buckwheat F
ON THE BOOKSH
A great supply of English
BOOKS, in almost all the depart
ments and literature, in various styles of
er with a first-rate supply of Fac
similes and Prayer Books.
—ALSO—
Siccionery of all kinds, Fancy C
sical Instruments, Blank Books
Pens, &c., &c.
Newmarket, Dec. 4, 1856.

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 **FISH! FISH!**

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
viting him to visit the
College road he will be prepared
Fish throughout the season, to those
the same.

THOMAS
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Bricks! Bricks!

200,000 B RICKS OF
for sale

Room.
Market, has
assortment
of the Com
any Side
chairs, and
of various
Mirrors.
Goods ready

The "Equitable" Fire Office is the only one in the world that has adopted such rates of premium, and the nature of the risk may justify a higher rate.

With this view, an annual premium will be made into each class of return of one moiety of fifty per cent. and the net excess will be made to the policyholders, whose Policies have three years.

The engagements of the Equitable are guaranteed by a responsible

no simple subscribed Capital are free from the liabilities of *Finance Society*, and entitled, in place of the Company, to a profit.

Losses are made good with discount, and are adjusted in real, without reference to the

R. H. SMITH
N. Y.

March 12th, 1852.

WESTERN ASSURANCE
Chartered by act of P.
Capital lo

Home Office 10
President,
Vice President,
DIRECTORS
GEORGE MICHIE,
JAMES BEATT,
WALTER MACARLANE,
M. P. HAYS,
ANGUS MORRISON,
ROBT. STANTON
The Sub-robot has been duly
in Newmarket, for the above C
give personal attention to partic
ing Insurance &c.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854.

at their va-
Office.
Pamona.
SON.
at Aurora.
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Millbury.
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These pumps have been tried
of from fifty to seventy feet, with
—and satisfactory references can be
Warranty to extend for

The subscribers are also manufac-
WOODEN
Adapted to Wells Fargo feet de-
they would call attention. Up to
Pumps have been sold in this
during the past summer. Refus-

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Medicine.

complaints
with—
Throat, Cough, Hoarseness, Head-
ache, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Rheu-
matism, Gout, Gravel, &c., &c.
For full directions
see Store of
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\$1.20

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.
Six lines and under, first insertion, 10 cents.
Each subsequent insertion, 5 cents.
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Advertisements, and
written instructions, will be
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